

The following are representative specimens from Asia which are considered conspecific with *C. iowense* of North America.

SIBERIA, *Fischer* misit, Jul. 1825 as *C. sibiricum* Steph. (Gray Herb.); Waigatsch, sinus Warnek, *Ekstam*, 9/8, 1902 (New York Bot. Gard.). SOUTH KAMTCHATKA: Bolsheredsk, *Hultén* 2057, Jul. 8, 1921 (Gray Herb.). MANCHURIA: Khingan Mts., *Yamatsuta*, Jun. 1930 & 1931 (Herb. Sci. Mus. Tokyo). SAGHALIN: Mitliyofka, *Nakahara*, Jun. 24, 1906 (Herb. Univ. Tokyo). Kawakita, *Sugawara*, May 1, 1925 (Herb. Hara). HOKKAIDO: Bihoro, Kitami, *Tomooka*, May 1, 1936 (Herb. Hara); Kiritap, Kushiro, *A. Kimura*, May 21, 1931 (Herb. Hara); Nemuro, leg.?, May 6, 1911 (Herb. Univ. Tokyo).

It is certain that, so far as American materials are concerned, Dr. Rosendahl's statement that *C. iowense* is quite distinct from *C. alternifolium* from Europe is correct. The same is equally true when the above cited specimens from Asia are compared with European *C. alternifolium*. In Eurasia, however, the problem is not so simple. As Dr. Rosendahl has also suggested, *C. iowense* is no doubt closer to *C. alternifolium* than to other species, and some specimens from Asia seem to show variations toward *C. alternifolium*. In the European Alps too, there are forms which closely resemble to *C. iowense* in general appearance. So it is not safe to assert that *C. iowense*, including Asiatic plants, is specifically distinct from *C. alternifolium* before more sufficient material from Eurasia, especially from Siberia, can be examined. It was for this reason that I treated this entity as a geographical variety of *C. alternifolium* in 1939.—HIROSHI HARA, Botanical Institute, Faculty of Science, University of Tokyo, Hongo, Tokyo.

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ERRORS OF CITATION IN AGROSTIS AND CONVULVULUS.—Mr. Haskell Venard kindly calls to my attention a *lapsus* in making a transfer in *Agrostis*. The emended combination is as follows:

AGROSTIS ALBA L., forma **aristigera** (Fernald), comb. nov. *A. stolonifera* L., forma *aristigera* Fernald in RHODORA, xxxv. 317 (1933). *A. alba* L., forma *aristata* Fernald in RHODORA, xlix. 112 (1947), *lapsus calami*.

Although there is the name, without a word of description, *Agrostis alba* L., forma *aristata* Millspaugh, Fl. W. Va. (W. Va.

Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. no. 24), 469 (1892), that name is invalid, because a *nomen nudum*.

In RHODORA, li. 71 (footnote) (1949), I cited the name *Convolvulus sepium*, var. *repens* as starting with Coleman. Miss Stone notes that Coleman's initial "C" stood for *Calystegia*. The author of *Convolvulus sepium*, var. *repens* is Gray.—M. L. FERNALD.

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CONTRIBUTIONS FROM THE GRAY HERBARIUM OF  
HARVARD UNIVERSITY—NO. CLXX

THE AMERICAN BARBISTYLED SPECIES OF  
TEPHROSIA (LEGUMINOSAE)

CARROLL E. WOOD, JR.

(Plates 1152–1155)

INTRODUCTION

ALTHOUGH the name *Tephrosia* has been used for a genus of moths, it is perhaps more familiar to biologists for a large genus of several hundred species of plants, members of the Tribe Galegeae, Family Leguminosae, widely distributed in warm-temperate and tropical regions. Many of these species produce rotenone and related compounds, so that the group is not only of economic importance as a potential source of insecticides non-poisonous to mammals, but also of ethnological interest in connection with the capture of fish by poisoning. Nevertheless, since the time of DeCandolle no attempt has been made to consider the genus as a whole and even regional monographs have been few and, for the most part, inadequate. To those who have attempted to determine specimens on the basis of existing treatments the need for a revision of the genus should be evident. The high percentage of misidentified specimens in herbaria and the confusion in anthropological, entomological and chemical literature in connection with the use of various species of *Tephrosia* as fish-poisons and insecticides are further indications of the desirability of re-examination of the genus. The large number of species involved, however, and the lack of workable, well-established subgeneric divisions necessitates a piecemeal approach on a regional basis.